

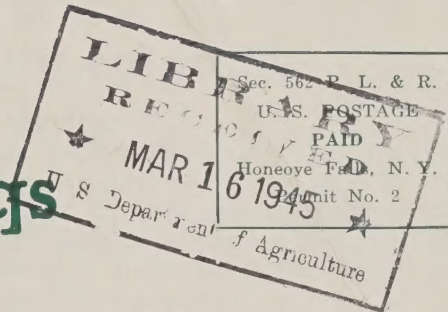
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Hybrid Sweet Corns for Your 1945 Plantings



These Are
Test Proven
Money Makers



Spancross
Golden Cross Bantam

Marcross
Ioana

Carmelcross
Magnagold

Lincoln
Silver Cross Bantam

Lee



REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
DIV OF FRUIT AND VEG CROPS
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WASHINGTON D C

BETTER BRED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,
field corn, potato, oat,
cabbage, field pea,
barley, wheat, soy bean,
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. - FEBRUARY 15, 1945

Quaker Hill Hybrids Are Test Proven Producers

High quality, attractive appearance, abundant yields and resistance to bacterial wilt disease distinguish our sweet corns. They have been selected from over 100 hybrids on their performance records in many carefully conducted trials in the important sweet corn producing states. Enthusiastic letters from customers confirm our judgment.

Their maturities range from 65 days, sometimes 60, for Spancross to 90 days, sometimes over, for Magnagold. In between, others ripen at 3 to 6 day intervals. Because they are wilt resistant, they are safe to grow where wilt occurs. In fact they are being grown successfully where susceptible sweet corns usually fail miserably. All lots test 90% or better germination, mostly 95%. Our seed is thoroughly dried, re-cleaned, graded and treated with Arasan.

Please read the descriptions carefully. See the planting and pest control suggestions, page 2. You can profit by the experience and judgment we have gained in working with hybrid sweet corns since their beginning.

You, Too, Can Make Money With Quaker Hill Hybrids

Descriptions

NOTE—Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for most of New York and adjacent areas as shown by recent trials. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings require longer and late plantings require shorter periods. Moisture and temperature variations from normal affect the period.

SPANCROSS. 65 days here, 19 earlier than Golden Cross. The earliest wilt resistant hybrid.

Ears. $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7" x 1.6", slightly tapering, 10 to 12 rowed, very uniform. Kernels medium size, light yellow, tender, good flavor.

Yields. Prolific producer. Almost as many ears as Golden Cross but smaller. Stalks 4' to 5'.

Remarks. Cold resistance permits earlier planting and wins those first-on-the-market high prices. Earliness and prolificacy are its advantages. Every market and home gardener should plant Spancross this year for his earliest pickings but not for later pickings.

MARCROSS. (Formerly our Whip-Marcross C6.13) 68 days here, 3 later than Spancross, a day or so later than Golden Early Market, 6 to 8 earlier than Whipple's Early Yellow.

Ears. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to 8" x 1.7" to 1.9", nearly cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Yields. 25% to 60% more marketable ears than Golden Early Market. Ears much larger than most early corns — larger than Whipple's Yellow, fully as large as Golden Cross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid is a money maker. It not only makes the early markets but its fine big ears bring premium prices. No other hybrid as early has bettered it, especially in wilt areas. Planted at the same time as Spancross it ripens when that is done.

CARMELCROSS. 72 days here, 4 days later than Marcross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross but deeper, light golden, tender, very good flavor.

Yields. In station tests, Carmelcross has produced from 12% to 30% more marketable ears than Marcross and the ears averaged as large. It also proved superior to all others in its own maturity class.

Remarks. Carmelcross has proved itself an excellent hybrid in all respects. It should replace others in its maturity period. Planted with Marcross it is ready for use when Marcross is finished.

LINCOLN. 78 days here, 6 days later than Carmelcross, 4 to 6 days earlier than Golden Cross. Received "All America" award. An outstanding corn.

Ears. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.7" to 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, 15% to 25% heavier per ear than Golden Cross, good shape. Kernels deep, medium width, bright yellow, very tender, not quite as sweet as Golden Cross. Tight husks reduce earworm infestation. Large, highly attractive ears outsell all competitors at premium prices.

Yields. Equal to or better than Golden Cross in number of marketable ears as well as size. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ', no suckers.

Remarks. Superior to anything else maturing between Carmelcross and Golden Cross. A real money maker for market or canner.

LEE. 78 days here, in Lincoln class.

Ears. $7\frac{3}{4}$ " to $8\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, cylindrical, a little heavier than Lincoln under favorable conditions. Kernels deep, rather broad, very tender. Flavor good. Appearance fine.

Yields. Equal Lincoln, heavier than Golden Cross. Stalks 6' - 7'.

Remarks. Under good growing conditions, Lee excels Lincoln. Under hot or dry conditions it is not as good. Recommended for Southern New England and Southeastern New York.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", practically cylindrical, 12 rowed, excellent type for market or canning, fine appearance and uniformity.

Yields. Better than any of the preceding hybrids except Lincoln and Lee and usually 50% to 100% better than any open pollinated

corns ripening as early or earlier. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Golden Cross has maintained first place in yield and general excellence since its introduction. Several new hybrids are now competing for this place, but its parent inbreds are being improved, so it may retain its pre-eminence.

SILVER CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here. A snowy white counterpart of Golden Cross Bantam, except larger ears and stalks.

Ears. 8" to 9" x 1.6" to 1.9", cylindrical with pointed tip, 12 to 14 rowed, fine appearance; kernels medium depth, very tender and sweet, quality equal to Golden Cross Bantam.

Yields. Nearly twice as many ears as open pollinated Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, and ears that are a little larger. One of the best yielders among all the white hybrids. Stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 8'.

Remarks. Ranks very high in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Wherever white sweet corn is in favor, Silver Cross Bantam goes over in a big way.

IOANA. 87 days here, 3 later than Golden Cross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", mostly 12 rowed. Similar to Golden Cross in appearance and equal in quality.

Yields. Equal to or slightly better than Golden Cross. Usually better under hot or dry conditions. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ', sucker free.

Remarks. Heat and drought resistance, freedom from suckers, combined with good yield and quality explain the increasing popularity of Ioana.

MAGNAGOLD. 90 days here, 6 days later than Golden Cross.

Ears. $8\frac{1}{2}$ " to $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1.7" to 1.9", 18 to 22 rowed, cylindrical, well filled. Impressively large but surprisingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Kernels light golden, deep, tender.

Yields. Number of ears slightly more than Golden Cross. Weight of ears 30% to 40% more, occasionally 50% more. Stalks 7' to 8', no suckers.

Remarks. This is the bigger and later sweet corn needed for many markets and by canners where seasons are long enough. It is more resistant to wilt, heat and drought than Golden Cross. Customer reports are enthusiastically favorable. Size, appearance and quality assure easy selling at profit making prices.

Grades

To permit more accurate planting, the seed is sold in 4 grades:—

LARGE FLAT
LARGE ROUND

MEDIUM FLAT
MEDIUM ROUND

Experience to date indicates that the above grades are equally productive, provided spacing is the same and the medium sizes are not planted too deeply. Large flat kernels will be shipped unless your order specifies another grade. Supply of the medium sizes is quite limited, so it will be well to mention a second choice for either.

Prices

F. O. B. our station. Bags free. Orders subject to our confirmation.

SPANCROSS, MARCROSS, CARMELCROSS, LINCOLN, LEE, GOLDEN CROSS, IOANA, and MAGNAGOLD: Postpaid: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 to 19 lbs. 48c per lb. to 5th zone; 5c higher beyond and to Canada. Not Prepaid: 20 to 99 lbs. 42c; 100 lbs. or more 40c per lb. Silver Cross 10c higher.

Above prices are for large flat and medium flat kernel grades. Large round and medium round grades are 10c less. Specify grade wished.

When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 1 lb. or more is ordered. If less than 1 lb. of any kind is ordered, it must be figured at the price applying to its own weight.

TERMS: Cash with order, or 25% with order and balance either before shipment or on arrival with collection fees added.

Yours for the best in sweet corns,

K. C. LIVERMORE

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
gypsum, lime,
dusts and sprays.
Also drain tile.

Planting Suggestions

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as best to meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners and some—but not all—market gardeners, should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others, the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Our series of hybrids, ripening at intervals helps you plant to meet your market requirements. Note that the later hybrids, in general, yield more and better corn and so should be used in preference to the early ones when time permits.

AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of SPAN-CROSS, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the SPAN-CROSS you can pick and sell in 3 days and all the MARCROSS you can market in 4 days. This furnishes sweet corn for the first week or two of the season. If it is wanted for a longer period, make a planting of Carmelcross at the same time. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crops. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of SPAN-

CROSS a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas of (1) SPAN-CROSS, (2) MARCROSS, (3) CARMELCROSS, (4) LINCOLN, (5) GOLDEN CROSS, (6) MAGNAGOLD. Then at 5 day intervals, plant more MAGNAGOLD, up to 90 days before the hoped for date of your last picking. This will give throughout the season as continuous a supply as can be arranged of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of whichever late hybrid you prefer up to 90 to 80 days before that last picking date. If delayed by weather or if planting after an early crop, use Carmelcross or Marcross. They may be planted up to 75 to 65 days prior to the last picking date.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Commercial fertilizer plowed under is better than shallow applications. A later side dressing of nitrate or sulphate often pays. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corns must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important. Tests show that suckering and topping usually do not pay and sometimes reduce yields.

Corn borer, earworm and smut can be controlled. See below.

EARWORM CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

A practical control of ear worms has been worked out. The latest recommendations are explained in Circular No. 657 by the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. Copies are free on request.

The treatment is an injection of an oil mixture into the tips of the ears. Simple enough but the following details are important:—

The oil must be a mineral oil of about 130 Saybolt viscosity at 100° F. It must be colorless, harmless to humans and leave no odor or flavor. Oil plus .2% pyrethrins gives 80% to 90% control. Oil plus 2% dichloroethyl ether gives equal control at lower cost but must be used only in warm weather (above 60° F.) and not less than 10 days before picking to permit evaporation of ether with its odor and flavor.

This is applied between the time the silks have wilted and when they are partly browned. This is usually between the 5th and 10th days after the silks first appear. Too early interferes with pollination and too late misses the worms. The amount to apply to each ear is $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful (.75 to 1 c.c.). It should be applied $\frac{1}{2}$ " down in the midst of the silks toward the tip of the cob but should not contact the cob. One injection is enough. About 2 gal. of oil are used per acre.

A pump oiler with a 4" to 6" slender spout, operated by finger lever is the equipment to use. There should be an attachment to regulate the amount of oil delivered. If desired, a knapsack tank of oil can be connected with the oiler by a rubber hose to save time in refilling. For this a nipple must be soldered into the oiler, for attaching the hose.

With hybrids usually 50 to 80% of the ears can be treated the first time through and the balance the second time. More trips are necessary when development is uneven. After experience, one can treat 1500 to 2000 ears per hour or an acre in 5 to 8 hours. Costs total about 1c per dozen ears, sometimes less. This treatment is recommended where severe ear worm damage is likely and good prices expected.

This treatment does not control corn borer.

Materials and Equipment for Corn Ear Worm Control

Prices subject to change.

Mineral oil with .2% pyrethrins; \$1.20 qt., \$2.10 gal., \$8.40 5 gal.

Mineral oil with 2% dichloroethyl ether, \$1.00 qt., \$1.90 gal., \$8.00 5 gal.

Above, freight or express collect. Barrel lots quoted on request.

Pump oiler, 1 pt. capacity, with gauge, \$2.45 postage paid.

Pump oiler, 1 qt. capacity, with gauge, \$3.75, postage paid.

CORN BORER CONTROL IN SWEET CORNS

Corn borer can be controlled sufficiently to pay well when the infestation would be heavy and prices good. The latest reports include Leaflet 225, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Wash., D. C.; Bul. 698, N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.; Circular 147, Agr. Exp. Sta., New Haven, Conn. Copies are free on request.

Spraying or dusting should begin as soon as the eggs start hatching. The county agricultural agent can give the dates, or the masses of overlapping pinhead like white eggs laid on the undersides of corn or weed leaves may be watched. They turn yellow and just before hatching, a black spot appears on each egg. They hatch in 3 to 7 days from laying.

Four applications at 5 day intervals are necessary. Timeliness is important.

The materials must be applied in the narrow spaces between the leaf sheaths and the stalks, first in the developing whorls, then in individual leaves and tillers and finally on all parts of the developing ears. Other parts do not need protection.

Materials to use are rotenone, 1st choice; nicotine, 2nd choice. Spray has been a little more effective than dust. If applied with hand equipment, dusting is easier. For latest formulae using available materials write us about April 1st.

These treatments will not control earworm.

In the over wintering stage, many borers can be killed by feeding, making into silage, plowing under thoroly or burning all corn stalks, ears and cobs as far ahead of corn planting time as possible.

SMUT CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

New Jersey entomologists Haenseler and Pepper have discovered that smut on sweet corn is 75% to 80% controllable by the same materials that control corn borer. Smut control may not pay generally but it would be an added inducement to control borers where they are troublesome, and on certain early hybrids smut control would pay in most years. See Plant Disease Notes Vol. 21, No. 5, N. J. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT FOR BORER & SMUT CONTROL

List of recommended materials and equipment available this season will be ready April 1st.